Drepanoprocta and *Cycloprocta* as tentative synonyms. Also, *Filicaulis* must be used for his 3rd genus (1925, 228), with *Drepanocaulis*, *Prismatocaulis*, *Spirocaulis*, *Flagellicaulis*, *Flagellocaulis* and *Vanigula* as synonyms. Similarly, *Laevicaulis* becomes the name of his 2nd genus (1925, 223), with *Annulicaulis*, *Eleutherocaulis* and *Meisenheimeria* as synonyms. In addition, *Phyllocaulis* Colosi is prior to *Phyllocaulus* and is the correct name for Hoffmann's 7th genus (1925, 241), while *Angustipes* (+ *Latipes* + *Monocaulis* + *Belocaulus*) must be used for his 8th genus (1925, 245). Finally, *Semperula* stands as the name of his 10th genus (1925, 254), and seems quite free from incumbrances.

ZALOPHANCYLUS, A FISH VERTEBRA, NOT A MOLLUSK

BY G. DALLAS HANNA

The genus *Zalophancylus* was established in 1912 (Hannibal, Proc. Mal. Soc. Lond., Vol. 10, 1912, p. 152, pl. 6, fig. 15) for a single species named *morani*. The figure of the species shows a conical object with centrally located apex, certainly lacking in very distinctive characters as Dr. Pilsbry has recently pointed out (NAUTILUS, Vol. 38, p. 75, 1925).

On March 3, 1922, Mr. Hannibal told me that he had discovered, subsequent to publication of the description, that this organism was the mold of the cup-shaped depression in the end of a vertebra of a fish. In view of the active studies being made in the family *Lancidæ* it seems desirable to publish this note.

The type specimen has been found in the paleontological collection at Stanford University and is there numbered 2. There are some minute fragments of shelly substance adhering to the cast and these show a delicate but decided radial sculpture. If the object were the inside mold of a *Lanx* it is not probable that such sculpture would show at all.

Also, around the margin there are some irregular ridges of shelly substance. Similar structure has been seen around the

margins of vertebra of fishes but not in the family of mollusks, *Lancidæ*.

The specimen is preserved in a portion of a small concretion, very similar in many respects to concretions found near the mouth of the Columbia River as at Knapton, Washington and Astoria, Oregon.

It seems altogether probable that a mistaken locality label may have led Hannibal to make his original determination and the name *Zalophancylus* should be transferred to the Class Pisces. The locality given with the description was Pliocene lake beds in the Badland Hills one mile east of Sand Hollow, eastern Oregon.

PARTULA IN GUAM[1]

BY T. D. A. COCKERELL

After an extensive study of *Partula* in the Society Islands, where the genus is most abundantly represented, Dr. Crampton thought it well to examine the Mariana Islands, over 4000 miles distant, at the extreme northwestern end of the range of these snails. He found there only four species, one of them new, but the observations made amply justified the expedition. The results are set forth with the minuteness of detail, lucidity of exposition, and abundance of beautiful figures which we have come to expect in Dr. Crampton's reports. The one new species discovered, *P. salifana*, was found only in a single locality on Mount Salifan in Guam. It is very distinct, and in several respects approaches the Society Island type of *Partula* rather than the section hitherto known from Guam. It seems likely that it is not a recently evolved species, developed from the *Partula* population of the surrounding country; but rather an old form, probably once much more widespread, and now limited to a small region, where it is nearly extinct. Merrill (1914) ex-

[1] H. E. Crampton. Studies on the Variation, Distribution and Evolution of the Genus Partula. The species of the Mariana Islands, Guam and Saipan. Carnegie Institution, 1925. Pp. 116, 14 plates.